

trouble was not with the evidence, but with the grand jurors, who should have returned the indictments. I understand that that Grand Jury had a true bill prepared and all ready to return. But it was like the letter that never came."

The evidence now in the possession of the State's Attorney's office alone is sufficient to indict many prominent gamblers. To this will be added the evidence collected by the Citizens' Association. It is believed that beyond a doubt, if the special Grand Jury is composed of good citizens, a number of surprises are in store for many proprietors of gambling dens in this city.

#### CONVICTED HIMSELF.

**Cregier Does Himself Up to the Queen's Taste.**

There can be no doubt of the conviction of De Witt C. Cregier if the coming special Grand Jury indicts him for willful omission of duty.

He has already convicted himself.

When he ordered the City Hall janitor to destroy the copies of THE CHICAGO EAGLE sent to the City Council, he convicted himself.

He thus confessed to a guilty knowledge of the existence of gambling and his fear that the Aldermen would learn of it.

It was just like the act of a man who wears a 54 hat.

Cregier imagined that this act would prevent the Aldermen from learning the truth.

Foolish Old Whiskers!

It but increased their indignation, for the Aldermen, as well as the Judges, clergymen, and prominent citizens of Chicago, get THE EAGLE at their homes.

THE EAGLE caught the Mayor in a trap and will make him sweat.

#### THEIR RECORDS.

**A Third Conviction Will Land Hankins in the Penitentiary.**

In times gone by there was an honest administration of justice, and the men who are now milking Chicago dry were not allowed to trap the unwary.

Some of the men who are now running skin gambling games tried it, and they were punished for their pains. The best proof of this is the following from the records of the Criminal Court of this county:

No. of Case.	Name.	Fine.
673	Geo. Hankins	\$250
	First conviction.	
1092	Geo. Hankins	500
	Second conviction.	
1077	John Beckman	500
1078	James Conkle	250
1079	Chas. Atwood	500
1081	John Brown	500
1082	Frank Tierman	250
1082	James J. Smyth	250
	Indicted as John Smith.	
1083	George Guyon	250
1084	Jeff Hankins	100
1084	John Gibbons	100
1084	Al Hankins	250
1085	Geo. Lester	250
1087	Chas. Winship	250
1089	"Sister" Harry Romayne	250
1089	Peter McGuire	250
1091	Andrew Scott	500
1096	Thomas Wallace	250
1097	James Crow	250
1098	George Rider	250

Kirk Gunn, Cy Jones, and a number of the others have been convicted before. A second conviction means a year in jail for them. Hankins has been twice convicted.

His ticket is for Joliet.

#### DANDY COPPERS.

Inspector Ebersold's "Special Detail." Inspector Ebersold and Detectives Amstein, Mueller, Burke, and Hartford are supposed to see that there is no gambling going on in Chicago.

Inspector Ebersold does not see any gambling, for there is none in the looking-glass at police headquarters.

The others don't have to, but their salaries go on just the same.

Cregier is Mayor.

#### SOME NEW ARRIVALS.

Chicago the Mecca of Brace Dealers and Sharps.

Billy Buck, who was run out of town once on a time, is dealing a brace game at 114 Dearborn street.

"Little" Smithy, also known as "Put-back" Smithy, is dealing a brace game at Condon & Dahl's, 119 South Clark street. Smithy is the inventor of the "put-back" plate.

Fred White, a brace dealer from Montana, is among the new importations.

Cregier is Mayor.

#### FULL THE HOUSES.

A Wise Suggestion, with Some Tips for the Special Grand Jury.

Hankins', Condon's, Gunn's, and the other trust houses should now be pulled regularly on warrants sworn out by citizens.

Just swear out the warrants and see whether the police will refuse to serve them.

This is a good way to determine whether or not "Whiskers" is in earnest. It will put him on record, any way.

The special grand jury should inquire into the fact that the police during the past year have refused to

serve warrants against the gambling-houses.

While the "trust" was robbing the people out of \$200,000 per month, the police refused to close them up.

They were afraid of "the Democratic leader" and his influence.

#### CLOSE THEM ALL UP.

Wholesome Advice for Good Citizens to Follow.

Hon. John Gibbons, the able lawyer, gives the following advice to citizens, anent the injunction granted to L. Adams & Co. against Cy Jones et al.:

"The course inaugurated by Adams and Schlossman is perfectly practicable, and I believe that, were it systematically followed, it would deal gambling one of the heaviest blows it has ever sustained in Chicago. In common law, a gambling house is a public nuisance. It is so regarded not because of the unlawfulness of gambling in itself, but because a gambling house is a place to decoy the young and inconsiderate from a useful and honorable employment of their time; and further, because it subjects them to various temptations. The law specifically states that any person who suffers from a nuisance any special damage separate and apart from that suffered by the community in general may file a bill to abate or abolish such nuisance."

"There is no doubt, then, as to the power of citizens to secure injunctions."

"Within proper limitations, none whatever. A citizen has no right to appeal to equity to restrain an individual purely in the interest of public morals, but he has an absolute right to appeal for the remedy of a special personal grievance. Adams and Schlossman took a course in which they were justified. Mrs. Leopold Bloom would be legally justified in canceling the lease given by her to L. Adams & Co. The law would justify and uphold any other occupant of the building, or the next-door neighbor, or anybody doing business in the immediate vicinity, in complaining and praying for an injunction. A gambling-house, both by law and by public opinion, is held to be a public nuisance. Its influence is recognized to be unwholesome and pernicious. Anybody owning or doing business in the immediate vicinity of a gambling resort has property rights and interests which it would be easy to prove are injured by the proximity of the gambling-house; rights and interests which it is the express purpose and duty of the law to protect. If the citizens of Chicago want gambling suppressed they are independent of the Mayor or other city officials. They have the power in their own hands."

"But would there not be any difficulty in proving injury?"

"No, I think not. Sentiment is against the gamblers. Besides, a nuisance is about the easiest thing to establish in law. There might be some question raised as to the injury, but that would cut little figure, since injury by nuisance can be established by reputation as well as by direct testimony. Even though the defense should stickle about the fact that the injury was not irreparable it would make no difference. It has been decided in the courts of Illinois that an irreparable injury is not such an injury as is beyond the possibility of repair. Neither is it one that has no compensation in damages. Greatness or smallness is not taken into account. An irreparable injury, in short, is one that ought not to be submitted to on the one side or inflicted on the other. That is what the law has decided and the gamblers' case would fall within the limits of the decision. It must be noted, likewise, that the injury from nuisances is often so great or so small that adequate redress cannot be had in courts of law. The citizens have a stupendous power over the gamblers if they would only exercise it."

#### THE TRIBUNE SPEAKS.

It joins with the Eagle in Demanding Justice—A Red-Hot Article from That Great Paper.

THE EAGLE is delighted to see the Tribune demanding the punishment of Cregier and the gamblers, and it gladly republishes the following article from its last Sunday's edition. It hits the nail on the head:

"The laws against gambling are to be enforced, at least temporarily. There are various explanations of this sudden change of conscience in the administration. It has notoriously tolerated gambling since May 1. The Mayor was supported for election by the gamblers. They contributed to the campaign fund and worked for him at the polls side by side with the 'moral scratchers.' Now the administration is going to turn on them. Why? The answer to this question which is generally accepted is that the administration proposes to head off a Grand Jury investigation and possible indictments. Moreover, it is charged that the gamblers have been voting for a late."

"It will be necessary to go back to

the time when Cregier was nominated for Mayor to explain. It is a matter of notoriety that the gamblers did not want Cregier nominated. They wanted another man, and counted on getting him, but were disappointed through the blundering of the Chairman of the Democratic City Convention, Walter S. Bogle.

"When Cregier was nominated the gamblers retired from public life for the time being. Mike McDonald took a hurried trip to Philadelphia. George Hankins went to Nashville to look after some racing interests. John Condon staid in his tent. Some of the so-called leaders of the Democrats saw the representatives of the gamblers and made certain promises. McDonald was telegraphed for, and came back in hot haste. So did Hankins. Condon came out into the open. Some \$25,000 was subscribed through their influence for the Cregier campaign fund. Roesing was assured that he could have the interest on the city deposits. He put up \$15,000 more. The election expenses of the Democrats, it is believed, aggregated only \$18,000. What has become of the rest?"

"Cregier was elected through the coalition of the 'moral scratchers' and gamblers. The latter claimed most of the credit and demanded that gambling houses be unmolested."

"Hankins' place was opened three days after Cregier was sworn in. Mike McDonald became a partner in the place. McDonald managed the Cregier campaign. He had influence at the City Hall. He got 25 per cent. of the Hankins house. Hankins retained 40 per cent. The day manager got 12 1/2 per cent. The night manager got 12 1/2 per cent. A 10 per cent. share was given to a friend of the administration."

"But the friends of the administration got more than that. They were given a rake-off. A junto of administration men was formed. Assessments were made on the gamblers. They were to pay weekly. They did pay until about two weeks ago."

"THE ASSESSMENT SUPERINTENDENT."

"The plan of payment was as follows: Proprietors of places were directed to call at the office of a certain attorney on Dearborn street. There they would meet a man authorized to settle. Papers were passed containing records of the settlement. Money was passed. It was put up for 'protection'—protection under the city administration."

"This thing went on for about three months, directed by a friend of the Cregier administration. Then there were curious rumors about the friend. He was pulled aside. Certain of the Aldermen who knew what was going on threatened to introduce resolutions in the Council about the gambling evil. They had to be placated. The new superintendent of gambling assessments was appointed. He proved a satisfactory assessment superintendent. He is suave and urbane. But he soon tired of the job. The newspapers began to name him as the administration's left-hand man. Aldermen who had been left out in the cold reproached him with his neglect of them. The September Grand Jury began to investigate. The Second Superintendent thought it time to quit and did so."

"Then another person was brought in. He was formerly a saloonkeeper, and controlled a certain Democratic County Commissioner. He could dictate through this Commissioner the appointment of members of the Grand Jury."

"HE WANTED TOO MUCH."

"He became the Third Superintendent of Assessment, and did fairly well. But after a time he conceived rather exaggerated notions of what constituted fair compensation for collections. He was first satisfied with 10 per cent. Then he raised the rate to 25, and it is said that for his last collection he kept as high as 75 per cent. The administration junto and the Aldermanic junto 'kicked' at this. The Third Superintendent has been removed."

"Added to the confusion created by such removal, there is the fact that some of the smaller-try gamblers say that they are unduly assessed, while the big gamblers like Hankins are allowed to get off with light assessments."

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"But when on the heels of those troubles came the report that the Citizens' Association was collecting evidence against the administration and the gamblers, with a view to its presentation before a special Grand Jury, there was consternation among the members of the junto. The administration's friends took alarm. Hence the sudden determination to temporarily close the gambling-houses. It is not intended that they shall be closed for any lengthened period, for it is expected the present storm will blow over."

#### EVIDENCE COLLECTED.

"If the administration or the gamblers think the trouble will soon end they are mistaken. The Citizens' Association has retained the services of two of the ablest young lawyers in Chicago to collect evidence to be presented to the special Grand Jury. One of the attorneys, speaking about the matter yesterday, said: 'We have abundant evidence against four of the leading houses. We have confined ourselves to them for obvious reasons. We know all about the plan of assessment. We have unshakable testimony as to the office where the assessments were paid. We know some of the officials who received portions of the money. There is not only oral evidence of participants in those transactions, but there is documentary evidence as well.'

"Gamblers can easily pay assessments to Aldermen and city officials," added the attorney. "Policemen, who are supposed to suppress gambling, look on and do not interfere. Policemen have been actually known to enter the dens while wearing their uniform. There is now a new class of men employed by the gamblers. These are known as 'settlers.' It is their duty to watch for 'beefers,' or one who complains of being 'skinned' of his cash. He may lose \$100. If he is a 'tenderfoot' he usually complains, charges foul play, and asks for a return of his money. If he gives any signs of going to the newspaper offices to complain, the 'settler's' duty is to follow him and induce him to compromise. The existence of this class accounts for the fact that there have not been as many squeals in Cregier's time as in the time of Harrison."

#### CLAIMS PAID BY THE TRUST.

"Another peculiar thing about this 'settling' business," said the attorney, "is that the money which the 'settler' uses comes not from the proprietor of the place where the fleeing is done, but from a common fund put up by the trust."

"Most of our information comes from the victims of the games. We are fully prepared to proceed with the presentation of our case to a good grand jury. We undoubtedly object to the regular grand jury. We have good reasons for our objection."

"Do you know that the one grand jury indicted two or three notorious gamblers recently? The indictment had not been returned five minutes before the indicted men were apprised. The latter immediately sought interviews with one of the grand jurors, well-known in political circles, an ex-office-holder, and now an office-seeker. The interview took place in a saloon in the vicinity of the Court House. The gambler was seen to pass money to the grand juror. This can be proven. The next morning the grand jury reconsidered the indictment against the gamblers in question. You can draw your own inference. You can readily see why we do not care to present our evidence to a regular grand jury."

"I have written to the State's Attorney suggesting a special grand jury. He has referred me to Mr. Neeley, who presented the case against the gamblers to the September grand jury. He agrees with me that the case should be presented to a special grand jury. He is not satisfied with the way his perfect case before the September grand jury was treated. I believe, too, that the cases ought to be presented to a special grand jury at once. But whenever they are presented we will have ample evidence."

#### NO BELIEF AT THE CITY HALL.

"Let me add," continued the attorney, "that when I applied to a certain City Hall official for assistance in this

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